Recd 6/21/22

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pattison	Community	Water	Assa.	
			ter System Name	
		=0110	1004	

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUT	FION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of p		DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertise	ement)	May 5 202
on water bill (Attach copy of bill)		June 3, 2020
□ Email message (Email the message to the address belo	ow)	Dine S, we
□ Other (Describe:		1.00
7756 H- 0377, Y- 0 Metal alasta)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publi	ication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U.S. Postal Service		
□ Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL):		
□ Distributed via Email as an attachment		
□ Distributed via Email as text within the body of em	iail message	
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of publishe	ed CCR or proof of publication)	
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list he	же)	
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL):		
I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (Cothe appropriate distribution method(s) based on population is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155	on served. Furthermore, I certify that the information and fulfills all CCR rec	contained in the senset
SUBMISSION O	PTIONS (Select one method ONLY)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, C		very method(s) to
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.g	<u>gov</u>

Jackson, MS 39215

Pattison Community Water Assn. 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID # 0110004

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Roscoe Johnson distribution system is served by three wells that draws ground water from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and is available for review at our office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small

amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our monthly board meeting are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our office in Pattison. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or question to meet with us. Our association conducts its annual membership meeting on the second Thursday in October at 7:30 p.m. at our office. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <u>www.epa.gov/watersense</u> for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pattison Community Water Assn. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the

State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG	MCL,	Detect In	Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & D	isinfection	By-Proc	lucts					
(There is convincin	ng evidence	that add	ition of a	a disin	fectant	is necess	ary for con	trol of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	.71	1.2	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	20.16	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contan	ninants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1602	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	15	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.127	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		13	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descri	ptions
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important I	Drinking Water Definitions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Delores Barnes

Address: P. O. Box 125 Pattison, MS 39144 Phone: 601-437-3339

PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Port Gibson Reveille, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice (an insertion), of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit:

On the	5th	day of	May	, 2022
On the		day of		, 2022
On the		day of		, 2022
On the		day of		, 2022

re Conda, Publisher

certify that the papers containing said notice have been produced before me, and by me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication thereof to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal, this 244 of

Notary Public.

Fees and proof of publication

\$513.00

Pattison Community Water Assn. 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID # 0110004 is my water safe?

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50 gallons for a bath.

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	MCI-C	107.00			Range		SOSTITUTE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
Contaminants	MRDLG	VOEDT 11, or	Your Water	-O	Hest	Sample Date	Violence	
Disinfermats & Disinfection By Products		21				Sept.	UGDWIO! A	Typical Source
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a distribution is necessary for control of microbial consumitations)	of a disinfection is nece	sales for cont	and of microbi					
Chlorine (as CI2) (ppm)	4	4	17		,	100	la de	
Huloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	6			1	1702		Water additive used to control microbes
THMs Total This lands on the Live	155	00	1	Z A	Z	2018	No By-product	By product of drinking water chlorination
(old) (Sammonionionium (old)	NA	89	20,16	NA	NA	2018	No By-product	By-product of drinking water divinfection
Samuel Continues Same	のころうないのではない			STATE OF			SALES SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Burium (ppm)	2	2	.1602	NA	NA	2000	100	
Cyanide (typb)	200	200	15	V.		Tron		oustaining of dritting westes. Discharge from metal refineries; Ecosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)				100	INO	12021		Dischingu from plante and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steet/notal factories
Nitrato (mesoured as Nitrosco) (man)	1	4	127	NA	NA	2020	No Fresion of n	Broston of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong tooth. Therefore for the first transfer of t
Nitro Commence of American (Main)	10	01	.08	N.A.	NA.	2021	No RunolFfrom	Runoff from ferblizer use; Lenching from sentic traffs servings. Forcing from terrolizer and autruptum lectories
Suppose formand as surrogent (chur)			.02	NA	X	2021	No Runoff from	Runoff from fertilizer use: Lenebing from peofer turks service. Francisco Statutura orphosps
Christian Colonians	NA		ដ	ž	ΝĀ	2021	No Erosion of n	Erosion of nutural deposits, Leaching
Continuitants	8		MC1.G	ř.	Your Water	Sample Date:	# Samples	
Holpank Contemnants								Jypical Source
Load - action level at consumer taps (optn)	The state of the s		1.9	13	-	2020	0	No Corresion of household plumbing systems; Excesson of natural deposits
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Unit Descriptions						800000	200 St.	
			2000					Definition
ppb 13							ppm: parts p	ppm: parts per million, or milligrans per liter (mg/L)
NA NA							ppb; paris p	ppb: parts per billion, or microgrums per liter (ug/L)
ND		1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					NA: not applicable
NR				6				ND: Not detocted
		All parties					NR: Moni	NR: Monitoring not required, but reconnicated.
Important Drinking Water Definitions		A400000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	No.	200 A			
Term	- Constitution of the Cons	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	A NUMBER OF STREET	XFAME	N. S. S. S.	400 A 200	A CART CASS CONTRACTOR	
	ura Contaminant Level	Goal: The lev	el of a contam	in and the de				Definition
MCL . MCL Maximum	n Contaminant Level: I	he highest les	el of a contact		and Specimen	HEL OCION WI	nen mere is no known or	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant in contaminant in the second of a contaminant in the
TT 5 Treatment T	Tr. Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contemicant in district	occas intende	d to reduce the	icyel of	- Contraction	Storemen or	water. MiCLS are Set as cl	The freshment Technique: A required process strenged in refune the investor in quantum variety, NVLLS are set as close to the MCLCs at fassible using the best evaluation to chandles.
The same of the sa	The second secon	Call Spinish Control of	Man William States and States and			TOTAL PROPERTY.	TO SAMPA	

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Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that ap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substance are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public bealth. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noise, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these comminums do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be mouthan one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

MC1.6 MC1. Detect in Or Contaminants Or CA STATE Contaminants Or CA STATE Contaminants Or CA STATE CONTINUES OF CONTROL OF A STATE CONTROL OF A ST	By-Pradition of a distri	MC16 MC16	MCL, TI, or MRUIL	Description Your Witter hatted of miles 84.	Range Low High at consequences:		Value 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Violation	SHIPS IN THE PROPERTY.	Water additive used to control microbas		Typical Source
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	min independent of a cityth	dectorat 13 majors	4	I'2	.71	1.2	2021	X.	Water addition w	eal to identical military		
Haloscetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)	b)	ÑA	60	ω,	N _A	NA.	2018	No	By-product of dr	By-product of drinking water chlorination	tion	S. Marine S. M. Alexander
TIHMs [Total Tribalomethanes] (ppb)	es] (ppb)	NA.	80	20.16	X.	¥	2018	No	By-product of dr	By product of drinking water disinfection	ion	
Inorganic Contaminants			No. of the last	が大きない			STATE OF	82.00			Na State Control	TO THE STATE OF TH
Burium (ppm)		2	. 2	1602	NA	ΛN	2020	No	Discharge of dril	lling wastes; Dischnig	e from metal refine	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries: Exosion of natural deposits
Cyanida (ppb)	37. 21	200	200	15	NA	AN	2021	No	Discharge from p	plestic and fertilizer fo	ctories, Discharge	Discharge from plessic and fertilizer factories, Discharge from steed/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)		1	4	.127	N.	AN	2020	No	Erosion of natura	al deposits; Water addi	tive which promot	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which premotes strong teeth: Dischures from feetilizer and aluminum feetreine
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppin)) (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA	ÄN	2021	No	Runoff from fert	llizer use; Leaching fr	om septie tunks, se	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from scotte tanks, sewing: Erosion of paternal deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)] (ppm)	-	1	.02	NA	X.	2021	No	Runoff from fert	Hizer usu: Leaching	om septic tanks, so	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sowner: Frontien of netwest denosits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	Mary N.	NA.	, i	13	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosian of nature	Erosian of natural deposits; Leaching		O
	Confaminants			мсте	ř	Your Water	Sample Date		# Samples Exceeding AL	Execteds AL		
Inorganic Costaminants												on the second co
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	mer taps (ppm)			13	13	1	2020		0	No	Corresion of he	Corresion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of matural deposits
roun - action texes at consumer title (blue)	a rite (bile)			0	15	-	2020	-	0	No	Corresion of he	Convision of household plumbing systems; Erosion of mumi deposite
Term		COLUMN TO SERVICE	1	ATTENDED TO STATE OF	A COLUMN	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	The second		20000000	Section Sectio	NEWSON OF	
ppm			-		No.		1		DOM: MARK SAFE	Definition	The Court of the C	
doc								-	Company of the Company	the state of the s	for Anny room	
NA									ppb: parts per b	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	per liter (µg/L)	
N)										NA: not applicable		
í		-			-					ND: Not detected		
NX.				1			ľ		NR: Monitori	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended	commended.	
Important Drinking Water Definitions	definitions	2000000									rissubacine.	
Term						1	The second			Definition	-	
WCLG .	MCLG: Maximum Contaminium Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a married of safety	taminant Level	Goal: The	level of a contac	miosut in c	frinking w	ater below	which there	is no known or exp	ected risk to health. M	CLGs allow for u	min of sulety
MCL .	MCL: Maximum Conto	minant Level:	The highest	level of a coats	cricant the	is allowe	od in drinkir	g water, M	CLs are set as close	to the MCLGs as feas	ible using the best	MCL: Maximum Contuminant Level: The highest level of a contentions that is allowed in draking water, MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available terminant tradeoutless.
П	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a conteminant in drinking water	ie: A required i	process inte	aded to reduce i	he level of	n contami	ment in drin	king water.			The second second	Canada areasters areasters.
AL	ALL Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, inggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	concentration o	oontami	nant which, if c	xceeded, ii	diggers trea	ament or of	ber requirer	neats which a water	r system must follow.	1	
	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.	ons: State or EP	A permissi	on not to meet a	a MCL or	a beatmen	d technique	under certa	in conditions.			
	MRDLG: Maximum re	sidual disinfecti	ion level go	al. The level of	a drinking	water dist	infectant bel	ow which to	hore is no known or	expected risk to healt	h MRDI Gado no	MRD/LG: Maximum residual disinfection favet good. The level of a drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected this to bould: VRDI Goods not reflect the bounding of t
Variances and Exemptions MRDLG		fual disinfectan	i level The	highest level of	f a disinfec	tant allow	od in deinki	no water T	toon is accordant on a	of demand of the salabel of	an interest of the last	when the penerity of the use of distintections in
	CK L. WHEN THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Water Committee of the	NAME AND ASSESSED.	mgues pavel o	a connec	MOTTE TITE	en in oninci	ag water. Al	nere is convincing o	rydence that addition	of a disinfectant is	accessing for control of microbial contentinents.
	MRUL: Meximum resiminal distributions level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to the distribution of t	aguinted										

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For more information please contact:

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